

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year \$5.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month .50

Our Agent at Cumberland Gap.

There is a great sensitiveness in this country to the out-spoken sympathies of England for the rebels.

We had nothing better to expect. England has an old grudge toward us, and feels gratified at our misfortune, as some compensation for the mortification a past generation felt when they had to acknowledge the independence of this country.

The cooler philosophy of the ruling classes there runs in the same direction. This country is growing too great for the comparatively limited powers of Europe.

What could be done with the Great Republic a generation or two hence, when it is dangerous now to any power or combination of powers in Europe? Let this country be divided and neither part is at all formidable.

The whole power of each will be wasted on the other, and European intrigues will control the policy of both. All the calamities our fathers dreaded we shall, by our folly and party animosity, have brought upon ourselves.

The rebels are anxious for European interference. They have based their hopes upon it. All the lessons of history are lost upon them. If a nation does interfere in such cases, it is for its own interest and to accomplish its own purposes.

It must be paid for its trouble in the power it gains over the party it aids. We shook off the influence of France after the revolution, because we were united and far removed from the old world; still it cost a struggle to keep out of the politics of Europe; and for this completion of our independence we owe a debt of gratitude to the judgment and firmness of Washington.

Jealousy of the power of England enlisted France in our cause; but she claimed the consideration for her aid which would have sacrificed our independence had it been paid.

We need not be surprised that we have no friends in the monarchies of Europe; that the power of the rebels is magnified; that our failures are all exaggerated; and that hints of interference are constantly thrown out and the interference will come whenever it shall appear that it will not cost too much, but the rulers of England are wise.

They have had a great deal of experience in war. They know that it is dangerous to meddle with a nation in the convulsions of revolution. France once baffled all Europe, whilst she crushed out factions at home. England has a painful recollection of the struggle, and will not repeat it.

Canada is close by, and she might lose instead of gaining. In short, England knows that the fortunes of war are very uncertain; that war ends not as expected or intended; that the best laid schemes fail on the battlefield. Hence she will be slow to interfere. In the meantime we shall have the partisan efforts of Mr. Lindsey, M. P., and of the London Times and Herald, chiming in after the Richmond organs; and we have no right to expect a word more favorable or reasonable from one more than from the other. If we do our whole duty these foreign comments are harmless. Our safety depends on ourselves, not on them. They will aid the rebels when they dare do so.

These guerrilla raids may do an immense amount of damage, but they settle nothing. It cannot be pleaded that they can be useful in directing this contest one way or the other. Defeat and destroy the rebel armies and there will be no more guerrillas. The latter are enlisted and inspired by the central forces of the rebels. Their vigorous effort lately started up these marauders, and their defeat will put them down.

A correspondent wants to know if we are for the Union conditionally. We are for the Union unconditionally, but we are not for an unconditional Union. Let us save the Union, and we have no fear that the people of this country will sacrifice any part of their old Constitution. Divide the Union, and the old Constitution will suit neither half.

We are authorized to announce Isaac P. Miller as a candidate for the State Senate in the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pennekaker. Mr. Miller is a firm Union man, and is well known in the county, having previously served his district in the Senate.

The Breckinridge men in the free States and the Abolitionists are pretty much on a par. Neither would save this Union unless he can have it his way; and, in our opinion, it would not be worth saving if either had his way.

General Morgan did quite right in not taking Humphrey Marshall prisoner, as the Government would have had to keep him forever, as he is too bulky now ever to be enlarged.

The French fleet in the Gulf has iron enough in it to clean out the Mexicans, mangle them and iron them out; but Frenchmen make very indifferent sailors.

The full vote of the State was not polled yesterday, as some of the citizens were desirous to record their votes against the right of voting but were not permitted.

An exchange says we should offer such terms to the rebels as would pour oil on the troubled waters. We are afraid it would only be turn-off.

General Buckner has been let loose. Of course there is something to be apprehended when such loose characters are about.

Trying to make paper supply the place of silver is the trying to fill a bathtub with water. It can't be done.

The French are great wine makers, and we see they are going to seal up a little old port in Mexico.

How temperate the guerrillas are! They would have taken Mount Sterling, but they never take anything strong.

Wouldn't a fellow be one of the great guns if he got on the breeches of some of our cannon?

The style of the President's anecdotes sometimes is said to resemble a little game of snail.

A storm is brewing in the North which is as alarming to ultraism as some of Mother Cary's brews.

None but loyal men were put on guard in our State yesterday, and it is high time they were on their guard.

Instead of the figure of the Goddess of Liberty upon coin, we see the same figure now in (shin) plaster.

A half of our country looks too little like a government for us to be able to recognize it as such.

Our navy promptly is the best exhibition possible of the native good manners of America.

We should not underestimate our enemy because we run him down.

War is like the nettle-rash, and is apt to break out in hot times.

Letter from the Twenty-eighth Kentucky.

CAMP UNION, NEAR GALLATIN, TENN., August 1st, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: The guerrilla warfare is working its ruin, as a cause produces its effect. A few days ago a good Union citizen of this county, who lived some eight miles from our camp, and who had been the means of arresting several aristocratic rebels, was deliberately and wantonly shot, while on the bed in his own humble home, in presence of his wife and children, and despite of their entreaties for his life.

This heartless crime was attributed to a negro who was said, by others of his color, to have been compelled to do it; but, in the judgment of accessions, the dastardly deed was such a brilliant achievement that the glory of it could not go for nothing. The valourous chief who had accomplished so much must sound the trumpet of his fame; and although aided by Alf. Jackson and a free negro, John Mackey, on the head of Capt. Micajah Griffin is worn the laurel wreath accorded by disunionists to such traitors.

He who stoically takes his life in his hand at the husband and father of a helpless family, and because he is a friend of his country, sends the messenger of death to drink his life blood and compels the heart-stricken widow and helpless orphans to seek protection and support in the hands of a cold, unfeeling world. Could the grave's dread monster enter claim to such a deed in any form too horrible to meet out to him his just desert?

Intelligence of this sad fate of a lover of his country came to our camp on the evening of the day (Monday) last on which the shameful deed was committed. Forthwith a squad of men, mounted for the occasion, started in pursuit of the cowardly villain and his heartless comrades, under command of Captain Henry O'Neal, of Company D.

They proceeded to the residence of the outlawed bandit, but found it deserted, ransacked and tenantless. His wife, heart-broken and disconsolate, was found in a secluding chamber, herself sick in bed, with a child in her arms, and both forsaken by the lawless fiend in human shape. In her forlorn condition, she exclaimingly and in most feeling terms expressed the conviction that she would never see him again, but well if she never does.

Why should these educated savages be permitted to roam and ravage, plunder and kill at pleasure? The ways they lead we can follow, and by close pursuit they will not find a single bridge, den, or cave, nor a single feast on the dainties of sympathizing friends. It is said they have advantage of us in that they change horses when necessity requires. Must we be too noble, too honest to do likewise, to stop this plague?

His high-minded, humane policy—this compassion for devils incarnate, in my humble judgment, is played out. It is surely high time to deal with them according to their folly; "they have already grown wise in their own conceits."

The rebellion of the rebellious is growing stronger and more determined. And why? Has it not been stimulated by treason among the ladies (let me call them so for their gratification), made madly treacherous by the wretched sentences of excessive disappointment? The ladies have listened to the eloquent harangues of Secession leaders; they have heard the predictions of their seers, portraying the destruction of property, the abolition of slavery, and the coming of a new era of Southern enjoyment when "Yankees and Lincolns" should invade the South. They have credited all these predictions, have looked for their fulfillment with such confidence that they have almost seen their chambers polluted, their houses in flames, the streams of pleasure dried up, and desolation indescribably desolate stalking abroad in streets and alleys, turnpikes and dirt roads, front and back yards, parlors and bedrooms. And what is the result? The Yankees have come. They mind their own business, disturb nothing but the roasting ears, and when they take them they leave the land. If Southern negroes are to be freed, let them be freed forthwith to Secessia. Just when Southern guerrillas make a dash on towns and railroad cars to scatter devastation, and plunder all they can turn to account, the Yankees are there to protect the lives and property of Southern citizens, and the only ground of offense seems to be that they let these alone. This is a disappointment too great to be borne; it offends unpardonably. But a word of advice, Enumerate the widows, made such by this war. See all in the market. The young men that have fallen; the number that will yet fall before the war terminates, and what is the prospect for securing the highest achievement of the age, in the estimation of our country? If you continue to urge young men to the field of blood and carnage, can you reasonably expect ever to be called by the endearing appellation of "wife"? Must not your bloom wither in the winter of age and your vivacity expire in the leaden camps, fruitless of offspring, and the period of decayed maidenhood? Will not your daily meditation be: This is the sequence of my own mad folly? Think of your interest if you would enjoy life, and learn to appreciate the better part of it. The Union must stand the soldiers, and stripes will triumph. Much of life to you remains to be enjoyed. Urge your husbands and sweethearts to cast off the implements of war and return to your homes, lest life to you be shrouded in sorrow and sadness darker than midnight and deeper than the grave.

The philanthropy of the Union will yet pardon your repentant husband, your penitent loved one. They may yet share the privileges of freemen. You have the power to check your career. Do it timely and you may stay.

I am looking for him home. VINTAGE.

Further from Mount Sterling.

BATH COUNTY, KY., July 31st, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: We have had another fight in Eastern Kentucky, and another run, too.

The patriotic Union men of Mt. Sterling heard, on Tuesday morning, through special messenger, that a body of rebels, bound for John S. Williams' camp, were at North Middletown, in Bourbon county, on their way to Mt. Sterling. The citizens under command of Captain Evans, the Provost Marshal of Montgomery, immediately commenced making preparation for their reception. There being a small number of Union States arms in the place for the use of the Home Guards, they were immediately gathered up and the brave men were ready for the conflict. Some were stationed in the Court-house, which is on one side of the street at which the enemy would enter, and others in houses on the opposite side. In twenty-five or thirty minutes only, the presence of the rebels in the neighborhood, which was an exceedingly short time to get ready, five or six of the impudent thieves laid in and demanded the surrender of the place. A half of our country looks too little like a government for us to be able to recognize it as such.

Our navy promptly is the best exhibition possible of the native good manners of America.

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From New Orleans.

EMANCIPATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler, in the following order gives the rebels in his department authority to emancipate their slaves, if they choose to do so:

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Major General R. F. Butler.

Sir—It is come to my knowledge that many persons in this city and neighborhood are ordering their slaves to leave and go to the "Yankees," and when such an order is obeyed this office and the police are obliged to arrest and return them.

As this evil is growing and becoming annoying, I respectfully ask what action should be taken in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STAFFORD, Dep. Prov. Mar.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, July 19, 1862.

Sir: The course pursued by certain persons in ordering their slaves "to go to the Yankees," "to join the Federalists," as described in your note, and like acts, have been brought to my notice from different sources.

As this evil is growing and becoming annoying, I respectfully ask what action should be taken in the premises.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Latest from California and Panama.

Statement of two Deserters.

Ram at Savannah—Admiral Dupont Ready for her Appearance.

New Department in the West.

Labor from McClellan's Army.

Reported Arrival of the New Merimac at Fort Darling.

Skirmish on the James River.

Capture of the Elizabeth and Orion.

Guerrilla Movements in Missouri.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

It is rumored and believed here that the New Merimac has come down as far as Fort Darling. One thing is authentic, that the Federal gunboats have passed up the river beyond the rebel batteries.

Last night between twelve and one o'clock the rebels opened fire on General McClellan's center, which was continued about one hour and a half from four batteries flying artillery, opposite the Landing. Not one of their shells exploded.

The Federal vessels were struck by fragments of shells, but no one on the fleet was injured.

After half an hour delay our siege guns opened upon the rebel batteries, and in less than forty minutes they were silenced.

If it were the motive of the rebels to draw our gunboats down the river they were certainly disappointed, as not one of them made its appearance.

Nothing further has been heard of the rebel Merimac.

New York, Aug. 3.

It is stated that the Governor's proclamation for draft will be issued in a few days.

The steamer Mississippi has arrived from Hilton Head.

The gunboat Magnolia and prize steamer Memphis have arrived.

A special telegram from Washington reports the marriage of Count de Paris to the eldest daughter of the Duchess of Parma, which fuses two royal branches of Bourbon and Orleans, and makes him the legitimate representative of both houses.

Nassau advised that the gunboat Adirondack chased the British steamer Herald, Captain Coxeter, into that port. She had run the blockade off Charleston. The Herald was damaged by shells.

the great war meeting on Wednesday night, at the east front of the Capitol.

The clerks of the departments will be granted two hours each day for drill exercise.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

Col. Robinson, Provost Marshal, has arrested between sixty and seventy citizens of Hampshire county who will not take the oath to support the Constitution.

Two intelligent German deserters from the rebel army came within our lines last evening. They have remained two weeks ago, and state that great distress prevailed in the rebel camp; that all the soldiers were living on fresh beef and flour, with no salt, coffee, or sugar; that the regiments would not average more than 300 men. They also say that they have seen several prominent rebel officers; their condition was more desperate than it had been at any time during the war.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 2.

The steamer Atlantic, Baltic, and another have arrived with 8,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Monroe. The rebels were taken from the ship by the British.

Newbern advises to the 80th have been received. M. J. Dalton, Co. C, 2nd Mass. chasseur, was shot in the street while doing guard duty at night. The shot was fired from a house, and was supposed to be an attempt to murder the guards. All the inhabitants in the neighborhood have been secured, and all suspicious characters were jailed. Six or seven adjoining houses were demolished.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.

state that our troops are in earnest. They either shoot or hang every guerrilla caught, and take every negro they can find and put him to work, subject the rebels to military law as far as possible, and confiscate all rebel horses and cattle found.

Orders have been received to prepare immediately full and complete rolls of rebel prisoners now confined in Camp Morton, with a view to their release. There are now forty-three hundred confined here, among whom are twenty-one hundred Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. They claim that they are citizens of Tennessee and the United States, but prefer to remain prisoners to being exchanged.

NEW YORK, August 4.

The steamer Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall with \$507,000 specie for the Treasury.

News from the Isthmus and South America is unimportant.

Panama is still excited.

The Bishop had removed all church ornaments to save places, prevent them from falling into the hands of Moslems. The military had seized all muskets and ammunition belonging to the police force.

Panama probably will soon be under military government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

The Ohio Commissioners in behalf of Gov. Tod, who is present in conference with the Executive authorities relative to military protection in the most exposed quarters to-day accomplished the object of their commission; one of the delegation said, in the most satisfactory manner.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

A special to the Tribune says Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky will be formed an independent military department in Gen. Buell's department, with a commanding General, whose headquarters will be at Cincinnati.

A letter

Citizens of Kentucky!

I am again raising men for the war. The country, through its Chief Magistrate, tells us 800,000 more patriots are required to crush the rebellion, and reestablish peace and happiness throughout our land. Will the people of Kentucky—the brave and chivalric people of Kentucky—be behind when men in other States are rushing to arms in vindication of the only free government on earth? Will you disgrace the names of your sires, and remain at home when the insolent foe invades your State, desolate your hearthstones, and lay waste your fields? Will you sit quietly down, with folded hands, and invite your brethren of neighboring States to quit the plow, the work-shop, and the counting-room, to come here to protect you and fight your battles? The time was when your sires flew to arms to punish the ruthless savage, who laid waste the homes of your fathers in advance, upon company organization. The best of horses, arms, and equipments will be furnished to recruits immediately upon their enlistment. Our proud and once happy Commonwealth is being overrun by a horde of guerrillas and marauders, who are spreading corruption and ruin wherever their unhallowed and wicked presence is felt, and while our brave and gallant brothers are battling for our glorious cause in the distant South, they calmly submit to disgrace and ruin at home. Your homes are already being invaded—the property and lives of citizens destroyed—the existence of the State itself, together with every individual, is in jeopardy. There is not a moment of time to be lost.

He who in this dire crisis can console himself with the thought that the duty he owes to his State and Government can and will be performed by another, will neither be aroused to the full realization of the fact, that by his failure to perform that duty, he has lost his all. Let every able-bodied man respond at once to the call of his State and Government, and let him who is physically disabled, come forward with his means, to assist in crushing this monster, and restoring the State and Government to their wonted peace and prosperity. The man who can remain unmoved amid such scenes as are now being enacted around him, and refuses to lend his aid to his country, is unworthy the name of a Kentuckian or an American citizen, and is not entitled to the enjoyment or protection of free government.

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Kentuckians!

We are authorized to raise a regiment of mounted men for twelve months service. Recruiting stations and camps of instruction are established at Henderson, Russellville, and Lebanon. Each accepted recruit will receive a full outfit in advance, upon company organization. The best of horses, arms, and equipments will be furnished to recruits immediately upon their enlistment. Our proud and once happy Commonwealth is being overrun by a horde of guerrillas and marauders, who are spreading corruption and ruin wherever their unhallowed and wicked presence is felt, and while our brave and gallant brothers are battling for our glorious cause in the distant South, they calmly submit to disgrace and ruin at home. Your homes are already being invaded—the property and lives of citizens destroyed—the existence of the State itself, together with every individual, is in jeopardy. There is not a moment of time to be lost.

He who in this dire crisis can console himself with the thought that the duty he owes to his State and Government can and will be performed by another, will neither be aroused to the full realization of the fact, that by his failure to perform that duty, he has lost his all. Let every able-bodied man respond at once to the call of his State and Government, and let him who is physically disabled, come forward with his means, to assist in crushing this monster, and restoring the State and Government to their wonted peace and prosperity. The man who can remain unmoved amid such scenes as are now being enacted around him, and refuses to lend his aid to his country, is unworthy the name of a Kentuckian or an American citizen, and is not entitled to the enjoyment or protection of free government.

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